that had obviously come a long distance especially for the Easter show.

The weather was perfect. The official record gives the maximum temperature as 60 degrees at 1.15 p. m., but it was not so very far from 65 at times when the parade was at its height. It was ideal weather for the display of new gowns and millinery, and the popular and gental superstition that favors the wearing of "something new" on Easter was commonly observed, even by those who have nany more serious concerns by those who have many more serious co than "wherewithal stall they be clothed."

CHURCHES TURN MANY AWAY

WOMEN CRAWL THROUGH WINDOW AT CATHEDRAL-SOME OVERCOME AT TRINITY.

Easter Sunday was celebrated here yesterday by the churches with the usual services and elaborate musical programmes. The balmy weather made an ideal Easter, and, as a result there were large crowds in attendance at all of the churches. This was particularly the case at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Old Trinity, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Mary the Virgin, the Marble Collegiate Church, in Fifth-ave., and St. Bartholomew's, in Madison-ave.

Easter at Old Trinity gladdened the hearts of its old parishioners. An ideal day, a lavish display of flowers and an excellent musical programme brought as large a congregation to the famous old church as ever entered its portals. Women were in the majority. They came it private equipages, ordinary carriages and au tomobiles, and a large number came downtown on the elevated road and surface lines.

The handsome altar was covered with a va riety of flowers, and the aroma of Easter Miles, which predominated, permeated the at-

A roundsman and six policemen from the Church-st. station occupied positions at the rear and front entrances to handle the big crowd. The only use for their service was to assist in carrying out a number of women who were obliged to stand throughout the service, and who were overcome by fatigue and heat. When brought into the open air they revived quickly. The service was the usual Easter celebration

The service was the usual Easter celebration of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the celebrant being the Rev. Dr. Andrew Steele.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, preached a brief sermon on the immortality of the soul, and the tendency of the present age for the production of unbellevers. He said there was a disposition at the present day for people to return to the darkness of the ante-Christian ages, and echo the old danks. Many results seemed to to the darkness of the ante-tristian Aks., accepted to the old doubts. Many people seemed to think a literal resurrection of the Saviour impossible, but such conclusions, he said, could not be reached by any one who read the holy Gospels with absolute sincerity. "We are getting eye to eye and face to face," said Dr. Dix. "with the sceptics of old, and the faithful should the treat the common enemy."

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

keep-together to meet the comm

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth ave. and Fiftieth-st., were on the customary elaborate scale. The music, the crowd, the decorations, all were in keeping with former Easters there. A solemn Pontifical mass was celebrated, with Archbishop Corrigan as cele brant. The deacons of honor were Fathers Murphy and Daly, while Father Mantel acted as deacon of the mass, with Pather Jordan as sub-deacon. Father Campbell, of Fordham College, preached the sermon. Father E. R. rector of St. Joseph's Seminary, also assisted in the services. The cathedral was tested to its utmost capacity, and many more people were turned away than found admitnce. Every ticket had been disposed of on it Wednesday, and the announcement had en made that after 11 o'clock, the hour for last Wednesday, and the announcement had been made that after 11 o'clock, the hour for the service, the general public would be admitted. When 11 o'clock came there was no room for the thousands who had almost completely blocked Fifth-ave. A detail of thirty policemen kept the crowd in order. Some trouble was found in clearing the cathedral after the services of low mass, held at 9 o'clock. A large part of the crowd had arrived before the policemen, and as soon as the 9 o'clock service was over they made a rush to get seats. The paws were all locked, however, and the cathedral, Father Lavelle, succeeded in clearing the building. All sorts of schemes were tried to get the coveted admission into the cathedral. Some one discovered an entrance through a rear window at the back of the building, where some repairs are under way, and many women crossed a marrow plank and crawled down a steep stairway through the window.

CHURCH OF THE JESUIT FATHERS.

The church of the Jesuit Fathers, St. Francis Xavier's, in West Sixteenth-st., near Sixth-ave. was thronged all the morning except for a brief time after the early mass, when the church was cleared and the doors were closed. Before they were reopened for the high mass and procession at II o'clock, the street was crowded with people who held tickets of admission to the chief ceremony of the Easter festival. When the doors were opened the capacity of the church was fully taxed, and late comers were

church was tuny taken unable to obtain admission.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. William J. Stanton, S. J., who spoke on the "Resurrection of Christ" and deprecated the seeming Accordings and lack of enthusiasm manifested in religious circles at the present day

CHURCH MORTGAGE WIPED OUT. WELL KNOWN MEN CONTRIBUTE TO PAY OFF THE DEBT.

An Easter jubilee service was held last night in the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church Brooklyn, when a mortgage for \$8,800, which had been hanging over the church for many years, was ened. The match was applied by the Rev. Henry Medd, the pastor, while the congregation joined in hymns of praise.
The church was built by John Y. McKane who

he was a power in politics in Gravesend. Since Mr. Medd took hold of the affairs of the parish in 1900 he has worked incessantly to wipe out the mortagge. Among those who contributed were William C. Whitney. William K. Vanderbilt, Senator T. C. Platt and Bird S. Coler.

DEPEWS EARLY TRAINING.

MINISTER, IN DRAWING LESSON FROM IT, SAYS WEALTHY CODDLE CHIL-

DREN TOO MUCH. The Rev. Louis Albert Banks at Grace Methodist

Episcopal Church last night spoke by way of pre-lude to his sermon on "Senator Chauncey Depew's Lesson in Self-Reliance. He said in part:

lude to his sermon on "Senator Chauncey Depew's Lesson in Seif-Reliance. He said in part:

Chauncey Depew, to whom such prefixes as "Senator" seem insignificant, since the man is much bigger than the Senator, has been discussing "The Art of Being Happy." In an exceedingly interesting discussion he tells how on his finishing his education his father, a very successful man, told his son that he must now shift for himself, and succeed or fail on his own efforts. I do not know of anything more Spartanlike in modern times than this statement of Mr. Depew's that his father would sit in his room sometimes with the tears rolling down his cheeks at the difficulties and hardships of his son, but never relented nor rendered one particle of assistance.

There can be no doubt about it that among well to do people one of the greatest dangers of dealing with children is in coddling them too much and the failure to develop in them hardhood and self-reliance. The natural tendency of human nature is to go to extremes. In our time the pendulum has swung to the extreme of softness and self-indulgence, which is fatal to the best things in human life. There are many distinguished merchants, successful husiness men and professional men of great power who will tell yon that they owe their success to the self-reliance which came to them because through their poverty in youth they were compelled to struggle and fight for every lanch of ground. And yet these men are doing everything in their power to make it impossible for their sons to rise into strength of character in the same way. Do these men think their sons will be rescued from the mire-of self-fuluicence by a miracle? Nine out of ten of them will sink down to flabby uselessness, without the spur of self-reliance, which can only come through struggle.

The rich man who has no carnest purpose in living, who does not seek to serve humanity and make the world better for his living in it, is just as surely a pauper as the poor fellow who begs his breakfast from doer to door. The world



CHURCH PARADE IN FIFTH-AVE. YESTERDAY.

DR. ADLER ON IMMORTALITY.

HE SAYS THE HINDOO DOCTRINE COMES NEARER HIS CONCEPTION THAN ANY-THING IN MODERN RELIGION.

Dr. Felix Adler yesterday morning at Carnegie Hall discussed "Do Men Desire Immortality?" be-fore the Society for Ethical Culture. He said that, though the arguments as to whether or not mer desired immortality were inconclusive, they were suggestive, in that they showed how men divided into classes, some of which desired a future life and some of which did not. The so-called practical men were irritated at anything that was tantalizingly clusive, and as a class these men wanted to work in the harness of life up to the last mo-ment, and deliberately excluded from their thought whatever did not lie on the humdrum plane which they were moving. Those who thought of the future life were chiefly the young, while a people grew old they were more and more dised to exclude the thought, as they clung mor and more desperately to this life, like men hanging ative and emotional people, Dr. Adle

aid, had their thoughts turned to immortality by desire to continue the relations of this life and to be reunited to their loved ones. This motive wamparatively modern. The doctor then continued

Earthly life is entirely consistent with infinite hanges and permutations awaiting us hereafter, cannot conceive of a future state unless it in-alies growth, and growth implies change a strug-tie through which we shall grow stronger and urer, achieving perfection. It seems perfectly un-varranted that we should leap from this earthly

never can be glorified in the twinkling of an eye at the sound of the last trumpet. We are too far down in the scale of perfection.

If immortality were a gift which we could take or leave, I have a distinct feeling that the easiest way would be to decline it. But perhaps it is not a gift-not a bed of roses, but a burden that we must bear, just as we must bear this earthly life, whether we will or no.

In the ages of faith men were so certain of the future life that recitiors were almost willing, when debtors could not pay in this life, to take their promissory notes that they would pay in the hereafter. Immortality was then regarded as one of the adamantine facts of certainty. If the idea of immortality is of any use to us, let us hold it in some way. I never had any sympathy with those who daily with 'the hope of immortality.' Don't let us play with such a vital thing as that. Let us embrace it wholly or not at all. I do not so much desire immortality, as I do not see how I can escape it. If mind is something that exists, and if it cannot have been produced from matter, and if it is true that something cannot be made from nothing, it is unthinkable that mind, being something, can be reduced to nothins. If I as an Individual am designed for perfection, I do not see how I can fall short of it ultimately, and as the space of this life is too short to attain to perfection, the process must go on hereafter until it is complete.

MORMONS HOLD SERVICES.

ONE OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES OF THEIR CHURCH TELLS OF JOSEPH SMITH.

At the regular Sunday service yesterday of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, otherwise known as the Mormon Church, in Hawthorne Hall, No. 151 West One-hundredand-twenty-fifth-st., John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake City, one of the twelve apostles of the Church, whose grandfather was a brother of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, was the principal speaker. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present, nearly a hunconsisted principally of elderly persons.

A number of the men, it was said, were men from Salt Lake City who had come here on business trips, while others were Mormon elders who were in this part of the country working in the interests of the Church.

Apostle John Henry Smith is a man of somewhat commanding appearance, tall, of good physique, with snow white hair, worn a bit longer than is customary, and gray mustache and chin beard. He spoke for the most part of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon creed, whom he called the "Boy Prophet." He told of the early struggles of his ancestor, of his few successes, of his tribulations, and finally of his tragic death at Carthage, Ill. He declared that the title "Boy Prophet" was no misnomer, inasmuch as when little more than a youth Joseph Smith had displayed prophetic knowledge in many instances. Two of these he mentioned, the first being when Joseph Smith declared his name would in time be spread all over the world for good and for bad.
"And this prophecy has been fulfilled to the

"And this prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter," said Apostle Smith, "for his name has been spoken with execution in every land and in every tongue; but of later years the best has been said of him by the many thousands of his followers."

followers."

The second prophecy mentioned was the declaration that the Mormon doctrine would first stir the village, then the town, next the State, and lastly the nation. Owing to the attachment of the Mormons to what they considered a principle, there was a conflict between the Nation and the Church, which was the fulfilment of the second prophecy. followers." filment of the second prophecy.

BARNARD FUND STILL LACKS \$3,500.

TIME IN WHICH ROCKEFELLER GIFT MUST RE GAINED EXPIRES TO DAY.

George A. Plimpton, treasurer of Barnard College, told a Tribune reporter last evening that he had received \$500 from Simon Guggenheim toward the \$200,000 which must be raised by April 1 in order to receive the conditional gift of \$200,000 from John D. Rockefeller. About \$3,500 is now needed, but where the money was coming from Mr. Plimpton said he did not know.

BACKUS LETTING BURNS CASE REST. Foster L. Backus, counsel for Florence Burns, when seen last night at his home in Lincoln Road, Flatbush, said that he was not preparing to take any more steps at present on behalf of his client. He still refuses to say where the young woman is, but declares that the stories that her health is not good are false. He denied that he had said Miss Burns was planning to go on the stage.

Mr. Backus has just returned from a three days' trip to Montauk Point, where he went for a rest. He was much amused by the antics of a young man who followed him during the entire trip, evidently with the idea that by keeping Mr. Backus under surveillance the hiding place of Miss Burns could be discovered.

MARCONIGRAMS IN WATER

OPERATOR ON UMBRIA SENT MESSAGES TO CAMPANIA AFTER TRANSMITTING WIRE HAD FALLEN DOWN.

The Marconi telegraph operator on the steamship Umbria has managed, without intending to do so, to transmit messages to the steamship Campania and receive replies without the usual elevation of the wires. This occurred while the Umbria was passing the Campania and nearing port, at 8 p. m. Saturday.

Mr. Brooker, the operator on the Umbria, says he was engaged in sending messages to the Campania, and had completed two messages when the chief officer of the steamship entered the operating room and told him that the wires had fallen overboard. Finding no difficulty in operating, however, Mr. Brooker continued at work until he had sent off eight message

He then stepped out to the deck and found that the bamboo spreader to which the wires were attached had broken its support and fallen from the mainmast over the side of the vessel, when it was trailing in the water. This had the effect of dispensing with the elevation which the Hertz vaves ordinarily need; and yet eight messages had been sent to the Campania with the instrument in this condition, and a reply received after

Mr. Marconi, when told of the occurrence by a Tribune reporter, said that he had not heard about it from the operator as yet, but that such transmission would be possible if the vessels were near together. It had been found that at short distances the elevation was not essen tial, and the height above the water of the wires trailing from the deck might be sufficient.

IS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BUT MARCONI HASN'T HEARD OF A GER

nent had asked the United States Government to oin in an international movement designed to progreeted by Mr. Marconi with unwinking credulity ional control of wireless telegraphy, so do L how much easier to control one system that twenty, in peace, and still more in war. Germany was the first to use my instruments. I have in-struments on seventy ships to seven equipped why I should, and I don't intend to.

CHURCH RAISES \$25,000.

CONGREGATION OF ST. PAUL'S METH-ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH COM-PLETES FUND TO PAY OFF DEBT.

The members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church rejoiced yesterday over what proved to be the most successful Easter Day celebration in the history of the church. Years ago, owing to the removal of members, it was decided to sell the site at Fourth-ave, and dred of whom were women. This congregation | Twenty-second-st. and to erect a new building at West End-ave, and Eighty-sixth-st. This was ecomplished in 1897 without debt, and the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman was called to the pastorate of what was then the mere nucleus of a church membership. Under an aggressive leadership and a liberal policy the congregation has

Vesterday there were not only the floral decorations and music, but in addition more than eighty persons were admitted to the fellowship church. After the admission ceremonies Dr. Eckman announced that in addition to the personal subscriptions made to him there was needed only a liberal plate offering from the congregation to round out the \$25,000 which would permit the church to pay the floating indebtedness incurred when the memberhsip was small, and also to obtain for it the continuation of its aggressive policy during the coming summer and winter months. To this request the congregation quickly responded and were sur prised and delighted when it was announced that the \$25,000 was pledged. The evening service, with its elaborate musical programme, was turned into a jubilee.

MULE SPINNERS ASK ADVANCE.

NAME SATURDAY NEXT AS LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH MANUFACTURERS MAY REPLY

Pawtucket, R. I., March 30,-A special meet ing of the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' Asso ciation was held this afternoon in this city, which resulted in a demand on all yarn and thread manufacturers of the State for an in crease of wages amounting to 10 per cent. The manufacturers have until Saturday afterno next to make reply, when another meeting of the association will be held.

ACTORS FUND HOME BENEFIT.

THE RECEIPTS FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT WERE \$2,250.

The Academy of Music was crowded last even-ing on the occasion of the Actors' Fund Home benefit, and the receipts were \$2,250. There was an elaborate vaudeville and musical programme. All the actors who had promised to appear did so, with the exception of Harry Bulger, who was indisposed. The benefit was under the direction of Will iam A. Brady and De Wolfe Hopper. Flowers were sold in the lobby by a number of actresses, chaperoned by Mrs. E. L. Fernandez. The programme included De Wolfe Hopper, Digby Bell, Willis P. Sweatnam, Marie Dressler, Will T. Carleton and George Evana. James Brown Lord, the architect, who is ill at his home, No. 21 West Fifty-fourth-st, was said last evening to be doing very well. His condition was pronounced by one of his physicians as favor-able.

TELEGRAM CAME TOO LATE.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS TALK OF TAKING FURTHER STEPS OVER DETAIN-ING OF IMMIGRANTS.

The confinement of the steerage passengers the American Line steamship St. Paul and the Cunard Line steamship Umbria yesterday created considerable indignation on the part of the companies, and further trouble is expected. The immigration officials gave their employes a holiday yesterday, and the immigrants had a ay of rest forced on them in consequence Friction of the same sort has arisen several times before at this port on a holiday due to the opposition of interests of the steamship companies' patrons and government employes.

Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line, was unsuccessful in his attempt to induce the government at Washington to rescind the order for a holiday. The telegram sent by him on Saturday afternoon was answered by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taylor to this effect:

"See Commissioner Fitchie and arrange to have some of his force remain there. This reply was received at 11 p. m. on Satur

lay, too late to make arrangements with the "I taiked with Assistant Secretary Taylor over

he telephone in regard to the Commissioner's right to close the island," said Mr. Brown yes terday, "and found that the general order permits the closing of the island on Sundays and holidays 'only so far as public business permits. James A. Wright, the agent of the American

Line, was also indignant at the Commissioner's ourse, and both officials signified their intenion of carrying the case further.

On the steamships everything was done to make the day as pleasant as possible for the detained immigrants. Instead of being restricted to the afterdeck, as is usually the rule, they were allowed the run of the promenade and lower decks. This stopped their grumbling somewhat, as it enabled them to occupy their time seeing things and parts of the ship that they had only been able to view at a distance on the

SHEEHAN SUDDENLY ACTIVE.

MANY PRISONERS FROM ALLEGED GAMBLING PLACES DISCHARGED.

In the Tenderloin precinct, which is presided over by Captain Shechan, raids were made Saturday evening and early yesterday morning on an alleged and two alleged gambling places. It the former place the police found racing sheets, tickets, a telephone, a ticker and three men. In the other places there were gathered in three packs of playing eards, one deal box used in some sort of a French game, \$5 in money and seventeen men. The prisoners were all arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. With the exception of the three men who were captured in the alleged poolroom, the court discharged all of the prisoners.

The alleged poolroom was in the front room of the ground floor of No. 72 West Thirly-sixth-st When the detectives arrived on Saturday evening there were thirty-five ment there. They all made strenuous but ineffectual efforts to get out. All exits were blocked, however. The officers took into custody three men, who are accused of hav-ing a hand in running the place. The others were

ing a hand in running the place. The others were allowed to go. The men arrested said they were William Williams, clerk, of No. 1.167 Broadway; Alexander Webster, operator, of No. 1.167 Broadway; Alexander Webster, operator, of No. 1.59 Ninth-ave, and John Tuthill, clerk, of No. 539 East Eightyninth-st. They all pleaded not guilty in court. Their examinations were set for April 3, at 2 p. m. Bail was fixed at \$600 cach.

The next crowd to come before Maristrate Denel were twelve Frenchmen. They had been arrested at No. 419 Sixth-ave., top floor and front. One pline deal box and two frayed packs of cards were captured. August Canlessa and Peter Boule were accused of being the proprietors of the place. The latter was acting, so the officers said, as lookout, and became so rattled when the policemen displayed their badges that he immediately opened the door and escorted them to the room where the game was supposed to be in operation. The detectives saw neither chips nor money in front of the players, and Magistrate Deuel promptly discharged the whole batch of defendants.

The final bunch of prisoners had been caught in a raid on a restaurant at No. 115 West Twentyninth-st. They said that it was a friendly game, and as the officers did not see anything which proved the contrary they were discharged.

TALKS OF POISON; TAKES IT.

PHOTOGRAPHER KILLS HIMSELF WITH

Alfred Wilson, a photographer, twenty-three years old, of No. 116 Fifth-ave., Brooklyn, after talking for months about the desirability of cyanide f potassium for those who wanted to kill them-elves, committed suicide himself by taking the olsen last night. His friends think that he had alked about the subject so much that his mind had become affected. They can assign no other eason for his act.

The young man married recently, and last night The young man married recently, and his might his wife went to see her mother, expecting her husband to call for her about 3 o'clock. When he did not come she hurried home to see what was the matter, and found him dead. A doctor was called, but nothing could be done.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. JAMES L. SCOTT. Wallingford, Conn., March 30 - The Rev. James L. Scott, aged eighty-eight, a well known retired Episcopal minister, died at his home here early this morning. Death was due to general debility, incidental to old age.

SAMUEL M. CHURCH.

Samuel M. Church, a milk dealer, of Brewster, N. Y., died yesterday from peritonitis. He had lived in Brewster for nearly forty years. He was a stepson of Gail Borden, the manufacturer of con densed milk. A brother, Alfred R. Church, survives him. Mr. Church was fifty-nine years old. MR. LORD'S CONDITION.

A FRENCH HOUSE, (Copyright: 1902: By The Tribune Association.)

[Special to The Tribune by French Cable.]

Paris, March 30.-The particular brand of sparkling wine with which the Meteor was

christened seems likely to prove a Pandora box

of controversy. Leading papers in Berlin. Cologne, Frankfort and Vienna within the last

few days have published in their advertisement

columns a telegram over the signature of Dr.

von Holleben, the German Ambassador at

Washington, affirming that it was the Ger-

man Rheingold wine which served on that oc-

casion. This conflicts with the statements of

Mr. Downey, the shipbuilder, and of the Gor-

Epernay champagne, Moët-Chandon, that was

used for the launch of the Meteor. A repre-

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS SHOW A FALLING

OFF, BUT IMPORTS FROM AMER-

ICA INCREASE.

Berlin, March 30 .- A commission of commer-

cial experts, which has been working in con-

junction with the government statisticians, has

fixed the total values of Germany's foreign

trade for 1901 as follows: Imports, 5,709,000,000

marks, a decrease of 333,000,000 marks com-

pared with 1900; exports, 4,512,000,000 marks, a

ecrease of 240,000,000 as compared with 1900;

by 21,500,000 marks during 1901, compared with the previous year. The exports to the United States decreased 54,000,000 marks in 1901, as

compared to 1900.

The exports to the United States from the Berlin consular district for the first quarter of 1902 amount to 6,969,249 marks, as against 5,143,289 marks for the corresponding period last

NORTH GERMAN CAPITAL INCREASED.

TEN MILLION MORE MARKS VOTED BY THE DI

RECTORS OF THE LINE

Berlin March 30.-The directors of the North

German Lloyd Steamship Company have voted

to increase the company's capital by 10,000,000

marks. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares

his increase to be in addition to the increas

of 10,000,000 marks voted one year ago, but

which has not yet been issued. This total in

crease of 2000,000 marks brings the capital of he North German Lloyd Company up to 100,000,000 marks, or equal to that of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, when the increase of 20,000,000 marks recently voted by the latter company is included.

The Italian branch of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, which was organized two years ago is this year again upable to dis-

two years ago, is this year again unable to dis-tribute a dividend.

E. D. MANN DEAD.

WENT WEST FOR HIS HEALTH-MRS. MANN

IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

merly editor and publisher of "Town Topics,

the well known New-York society paper, diehere at 3 o'clock this morning from consump-

tion. Mrs. Mann, overcome by grief, is in

COURT OF APPEALS CONFIRMS VERDICT.

WOMAN WILL GET \$10,000 FROM NEW YORK CEN-

TRAL FOR DEATH OF HER HUSBAND.

The Court of Appeals has just confirmed the ver-

dict in the suit of Hattle Woodworth against the New-York Central Railroad Company for \$10,000

damages for the loss of her husband, who was

killed on Christmas Eve. 1898, by a train at the

Montrose Crossing. The company wanted to settle for \$100. Mrs. Woodworth's lawyer offered

settle for Yes. Ars. Woodworth's lawyer offered to take \$8,000 and rtop the suit. The case went to trial before Judge Keogh and a jury at White Plains, in December, 1829. The jury gave a verifict for the full amount. From there the suit went to the Court of Appenis, which has confirmed the verdict. The interest, allowances, costs and other charges bring the total amount nearly to \$15.000.

SEEN THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

antest memories.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 30.-E. D. Mann, for-

of 20,000,000 marks brings the capit

mpared to 1900.

The imports from the United States increased

GERMAN WINE FIRM SUED.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES

A MILLION MARKS' DAMAGES CLAIMED BY COMMISSION'S RATE RAISED TO PRE-VENT EXPORTATION-GRUMBLING

AMONG IMPORTERS.

Manila, March 30.-The United States Philippine Commission yesterday fixed the government rate of exchange for silver, for the second quarter of this year, at \$2.27 Mexican silver for one gold dollar. The rate of exchange yesterday at the banks was \$2.23 Mexican for one dollar gold, but the banks refused to sell gold in large quantities, not having sufficient coin to do so. The banks have given notice to the quartermaster's department that it is impossible

The scarcity of American gold is attributed partly to the banks and largely to Chinese ham Company, certifying that it was a bottle of speculators, who always buy American gold at a quotation two points higher than the bank sentative of the French house began a lawsuit at Wieshaden yesterday against the German firm, claiming 1,000,000 marks' damages for giv-This action of the commission in making the firm, claiming 1,000,000 marks' damages for giv-ing publicity to Dr. von Holleben's statement, and has called on Dr. von Holleben to retract his statement, Intimating that unless such re-traction be made a question will be submitted to the Foreign Office at Berlin asking whether in so furthering the interests of a German firm, upon what the French firm claims to be mis-information, Dr. von Holleben has not exceed his legitimate diplomatic mandate. C. I. B.

for them to cash quartermaster checks.

government rate higher than the bank rate of exchange has created much discontent among importers. They are unable to obtain sufficient gold to pay import duties, and must, consequently, pay these duties in silver at the gov-ernment rate of \$2.27. The employes of the civil government are elated at the new rate of exchange, as it means a considerable increase in

their salaries.

It is the intention of the commission to endeavor to retain the gold in the archipelago. The bankers of Manila say that the monetary situation in the Philippines cannot be helped by government action, and that a region so important commercially as the Philippine Archipelago must affect the world's markets.

THE PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

KINDS OF COINS IN USE IN THE ISLANDS.

prominence in Congress of the subject of a circulating medium in the Philippine Islands, the Di-Islon of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared an interesting account of the existins in the archipeiago. The proposition is to provide a silver coin for the Philippines to take he place of the Mexican peso, which for years has had an exclusive hold as the coin of ac in the transactions of the mainland and archipelanange in the Philippine Islands is the Mexican 902-1000. In 1897 the Spanish Government issued ide by side with the Mexican silver dollar. This Mexican dollar is still in circulation, but constitutes only a small percentage of the amount of silver in use in the islands. The exchange value the Mexican dollar fixed by the Philippine Cor dission was formerly 50 cents, and is now at the culation in the Philippines are: Spanish Filipine silver peso, Mexican dollar, Filipine silver halffoliar, Filipino silver peseta (29 cents), Filipino silver half-peseta (19 cents), and Filipino copper artos and centaves. A centavo is 1 cent and a mrto 1-160 of a dellar; 1 cuarto is 0.01 2-8 of a dollar: 20 cuartos are 1 real (or 1215 cents); 8 reals, r 100 centaves, or 160 cuartos, are 1 peso or dura. The value of foreign coins in occasional use, not ncluding rates of exchange, is:

A local silver coin in use in the Philippine Islands of still familiar to the people is the salapi (broad-

meaning money), the Tagalog word for a 10ab-divisions of the salapt are:

The unit of the above is the Spanish cuarto (cop old coins of the United States and the United tates sliver dollar have generally passed current the cities since the American occupation at the tot two local dollars for one dollar of the nited States. The paper currency of the Phillipson Bank and American paper money.

A DISCOURAGED INSURGENT CHIEF. RUFINO TO SURRENDER-A SUBPCENA FOR serious condition, although Dr. L. J. Marshall, who accompanied the family West, and who is the attendant physician, believes that the chances for her recovery are favorable. Mrs. Mann to-day received a flood of telegrams con-veying words of sympathy and condolence. Mr. Mann and his physician and family came to Phonix less than two months ago, when hope

AGUINALDO. Manila, March 30.-Rufino, who spent \$30,000 in his efforts to incite rebellion in the Province of Misamis, island of Mindanao, now declares he is tired of rebellion, and has offered to surrenof the journalist's recovery had been abandoned. He had spent considerable time at resorts in the East, and decided to come West only after his condition had grown atterly hopeless. With his family he first went to El Paso, Tex. 'n Phænix he rallied for a time, but was overcome by a sinking spell last night. der, with seventy-five rifles, to the native con-

stabulary.

General Chaffee will leave Manila on April 10 on a tour of inspection to the island of Samar. He will visit every port in the island, and will witness the surrender there on April 15 of the nsurgent General Guevarra. render the American garrisons in Samar will be

Senor Valdez, the editor of a local paper, who Senor Valdez, the editor of a local paper, who has been sued for libel by two of the Filipino, members of the United States Philippine Commission, will subpoen Aguinaldo to appear in court and testify in the case. General Chaffee's permission to this step has been obtained.

CHOLERA CASES AT MANILA.

Manila, March 30 .- During the last three days there have been ten new cases of cholera here and four deaths from the disease.

STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

THE HOLYROOD CUT DOWN IN DENSE FOG BY THE BERNARD HALL,

London, March 30.—The British steamer Holyrood, Captain Renton, from Portland, Me., March 15, for London, has sunk after a collision on March 27 with the Leyland Line steamer Bernard Hall, Captain Cassentine, from Liverpool, March 26, for Barbados, Trinidad and Galveston, Tex. The crew of the Holyrood, numbering twenty-eight men, boarded the Bernard Hall, which has arrived at Queenstown with her bows stove in.

The collision occurred at So'clock in the evening in a dense fog at a point 175 miles west of Fastnet. Both vessels were going slowly at the time, Captain Renton and Captain Cassentine were on the bridges of their respective steamers, and a careful lookout was being kept. The approaching vessels were not discovered until it was too late. The Bernard Hall struck the Holyrood amidships on the port side, and ripped a great hole in the latter steamer which extended into her engine rooms. Boats were quickly lowered from both vessels. The crew of the Holyrood scrambled out of their steamer. which sank twenty minutes after being struck.
The Holyrood was owned by the Holyrood
Steamship Company, Limited (Raeburn &
Verel, Glasgow). She was of 1,735 tons net

MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA.

TERMS OFFERED TO FOREIGNERS CONSIDERED PROBIBITIVE.

Peking, March 30.-The government has decided upon mining regulations under the term of which concessions may be granted to for eigners in any part of China.

These regulations provide that the government shall receive 25 per cent of the profits, 25 per cent of the output of diamonds and other gems. 15 per cent of the output of gold, silver and mercury; 10 per cent of the output of copper, lead and zinc; 5 per cent of the output of coal and iron, besides export and likin duties. These royalties are regarded here as altogether prohibitive.

Yokohama, March 30.-The Chinese Minister # Tokio has sent a strongly worded dispatch to Peking, in which he advises his government to prohibit Chinese students from coming to Japan. declaring they would imbibe revolutionary ideas

It was recently announced from Peking the

WISH STUDENTS KEPT OUT OF JAPAN.

fifty-six Chinese students would soon enter the military school at Tokio. Their expenses were to be paid by the Viceroy of Chi-Li Province. The Hohenzollern has left in America the pleas-(Ulk Supplement of The Berliner Tageblatt.) .